



Australian Bureau of Statistics

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Summary

Main Features

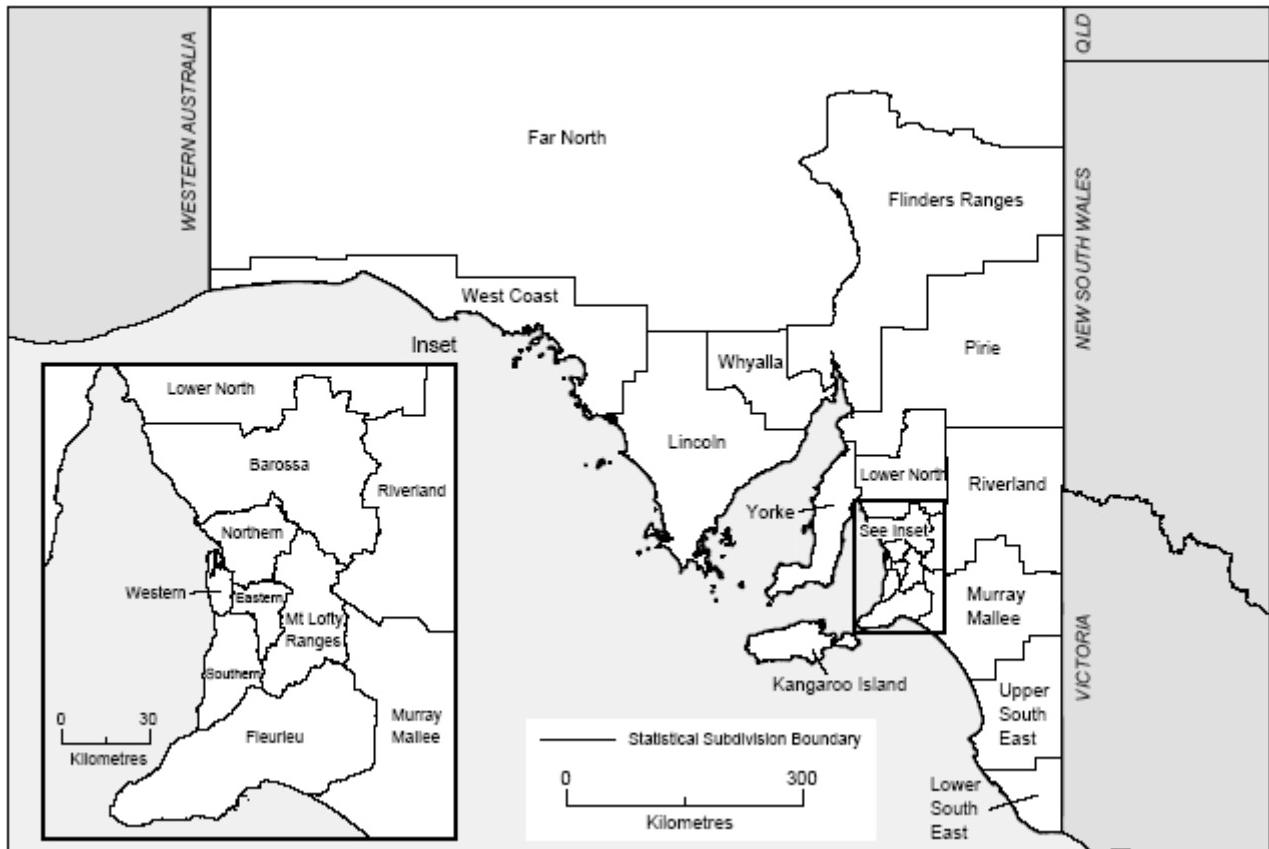
Regional Statistics, South Australia, 2004 (Cat. No. 1362.4) presents a statistical summary of key economic and social information for Local Government Areas (LGAs), Statistical Subdivisions (SSD) and Statistical Divisions (SD) in South Australia. It contains the latest available data (at the time of preparation), as well as historical data, for a selected range of Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and some non-ABS data items. Topics covered include population, births and deaths, labour force, income, income support customers, building approvals, property sales, local government finance and motor vehicle sales.

The state is comprised of seven Statistical Divisions (SDs). These divisions represent regions which are characterised by discernible social and/or economic links between the inhabitants and the economic units within them under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities.

The seven SDs are, in turn, divided into Statistical Subdivisions (SSDs) which are also defined as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. There are 20 SSDs in South Australia and these are shown in the map below.

In South Australia SSDs consist, for the most part, of aggregations of Local Government Areas (LGAs). This publication includes data for each LGA, on the basis of LGA boundaries as at 30 June 2003.

MAP SHOWING SSDs IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA



The publication contains:

- reference maps and written commentary about the regions,
- the latest available data at the time of preparation - both ABS and non-ABS,
- historical data - 6 years of data showing trends over time,
- graphs to complement the tables presented, and
- commentary describing key observations evident in the data.

This is the seventh issue of this publication and continues the ABS' strategy to improve the availability and range of statistical data at the regional level. A bibliography and other sources of regional data are also included.

MAIN FEATURES

Regional South Australia (Regional SA), or the area outside the Adelaide SD, is the main focus of the overview outlined below. Data for the Adelaide SD and South Australia are used for comparison purposes to help illustrate the current status of areas in Regional SA.

POPULATION

At 30 June 2003 the population of South Australia was estimated to be 1,527,148 persons. The Adelaide SD contains the majority of South Australia's population with 1,119,718 persons, with only 26.7% (407,430 persons) living in Regional SA.

In Regional SA 29.2% of the population (118,828 persons) resided in the Outer Adelaide SD, which had a population growth of 2.2% (2,572 persons) in the 12 months ending 30 June 2003. The Northern SD, with 19.2% (78,184) of Regional SA's population, also has a significant population base. Eyre SD and Yorke and Lower North SD have the smallest populations with 8.4% (34,402) and 10.9% (44,537) respectively of Regional SA's population.

LGAs WITH LARGEST AND FASTEST POPULATION GROWTH, 2002-2003

LGA	no.	%	LGA	no.	%
LARGEST GROWTH					
FAASTEST GROWTH					
Salisbury (C)	1,396	1.2	Light (RegC)	567	5.2
Port Adelaide Enfield (C)	884	0.9	Victor Harbor (C)	343	3.0
Onkaparinga (C)	882	0.6	Alexandrina (DC)	499	2.7
Playford (C)	713	1.0	Mount Barker (DC)	593	2.4
Mount Barker (DC)	593	2.4	Grant (DC)	180	2.3

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

The number of births to women usually resident in South Australia fell from 17,481 in 2001–02 to 17,242 in 2002–03. The crude birth rate for 2002–03 of 11.3 births per 1,000 resident population was the lowest recorded level. Regional SA also recorded a decrease in the number of births between 2001–02 and 2002–03, from 4,883 to 4,758 with the crude birth rate falling from 12.1 to 11.7.

In the Adelaide SD the highest crude birth rate in 2002–03 was recorded in Playford (C) (15.0) and the lowest was in Adelaide (C) (6.4), which was also the lowest in the state. In Regional SA the highest crude birth rate was in Roxby Downs (M) (24.7) and the lowest, 7.2, was in Victor Harbor (C).

In 2002–03 there were 11,699 deaths of South Australians, an increase from 11,578 deaths in 2001–02. There was a decrease in the number of deaths in Regional SA for the same period, from 3,194 in 2001–02 to 3,182 in 2002–03.

For 2002–03 the crude death rate in South Australia was 7.7 deaths per 1,000 population. The crude death rate for Regional SA was similar at 7.8. A crude death rate of 11.3 deaths per 1,000 population was recorded in the Yorke SSD while in the Far North SSD the rate was 4.6 deaths per 1,000 population.

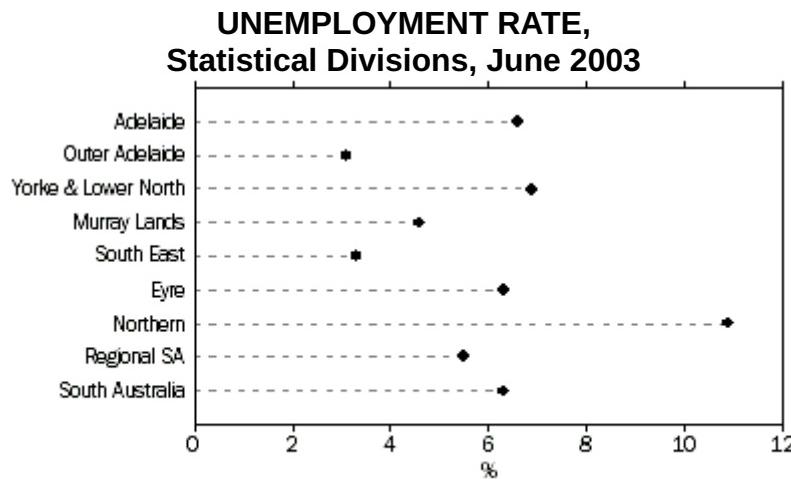
UNEMPLOYMENT

The Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR) unemployment rate for South Australia for the June quarter 2003 was estimated to be 6.3%, down from 6.7% for the same period of the previous year. The unemployment rate in Regional SA also decreased from 7.0% for the June quarter 2002 to 5.5% for the June quarter 2003.

For the June quarter 2003 unemployment rates above 10% were evident in the Whyalla SSD (12.9%), Pirie SSD (11.1%), and Far North SSD (10.7%). Low unemployment rates were evident in the Upper South East SSD (2.0%), Mt Lofty Ranges SSD (2.5%) and

Barossa SSD (2.7%).

Unemployment rates vary within and across regions. For the June quarter 2003 Peterborough (DC) and Coober Pedy (DC) in the state's north had unemployment rates estimated at 17.0% and 15.1% respectively, while in the same region Roxby Downs (M) had an unemployment rate estimated at 0.9%. Other LGAs to record low unemployment rates for the June quarter 2003 were Kimba (DC) (1.0%) and Tatiara (DC) (1.1%).



Source: Distr. Small Area Labour Markets, Australia

INCOME

For the financial year 2001–02 average individual annual taxable income in South Australia was \$36,404. The average in the Adelaide SD was \$36,865 and in Regional SA, \$35,020. Within Regional SA the Eyre SD, with \$37,402, Yorke and Lower North SD, with \$36,920, and Northern SD, with \$36,643, had average individual taxable incomes higher than the state average while in the Murray Lands SD the average was \$32,213. In the Adelaide SD, the Eastern Adelaide SSD had the highest average at \$44,659.

For LGAs in Regional SA the average annual individual taxable income ranged from \$53,098 in Roxby Downs (M) in the state's far north to \$30,262 in Ceduna (DC) on the far west coast of the state.

Seventeen LGAs in Regional SA had average individual annual taxable incomes greater than the Adelaide SD's average of \$36,865, the most notable being Roxby Downs (M), Barunga West (DC), with \$46,290, Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC), \$42,734, Kimba (DC), \$42,353 and Cleve (DC), \$40,727. The last three LGAs are located within the Eyre SD.

INCOME SUPPORT

With 26.7% of South Australia's total population, Regional SA had similar levels of persons receiving various income support assistance for all but one of the income support assistance categories included here from the Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services. As at June 2003 there were 12,935 persons (28.1% of the state's total) in Regional SA receiving Newstart Allowance, 46,135 (26.6%) receiving an Age Pension and 17,055 (26.5%) receiving a Disability Support Pension. There were proportionally fewer Youth Allowance recipients in Regional SA (6,707 persons or 20.6% of the state's total).

The Northern SD, with 5.1% of South Australia's population, had 3,948 persons, or 8.6% of the state's total, receiving Newstart Allowance and 8,743 persons (5.0% of the state's total) receiving an Age Pension. The Outer Adelaide SD, with 7.8% of South Australia's population, had 2,562 persons, or 5.6% of the state's total, receiving Newstart Allowance and 13,146 persons (7.6%) receiving an Age Pension.

BUILDING APPROVALS

In the year ended 30 June 2003 there were 10,581 new residential dwelling units approved in South Australia. In Regional SA there were 3,224 new residential dwelling units approved (30.5% of the state's total).

The pattern of increasing numbers of new residential dwelling approvals for the state reversed in 2002–03 with a 2.7% drop in the number of new residential dwelling approvals. Regional SA approvals decreased by 12.2% over the same period. Only the Adelaide, Yorke and Lower North and South East SDs recorded an increase in new residential approvals. The number of approvals increased by 25.5% (from 353 in 2001–02 to 443 in 2002–03) for the Yorke and Lower North SD. Increases for South East SD and Adelaide SD were 4.5% (from 398 to 416) and 2.1% (from 7,207 to 7,357) respectively.

Despite the drop in the number of new residential dwelling unit approvals, the value of new residential dwelling unit approvals for South Australia rose by 14.8% to \$1,384.6m from \$1,206.6m in the previous year. The value of new residential dwelling unit approvals for Regional SA increased slightly from \$382.3m to \$386.8m.

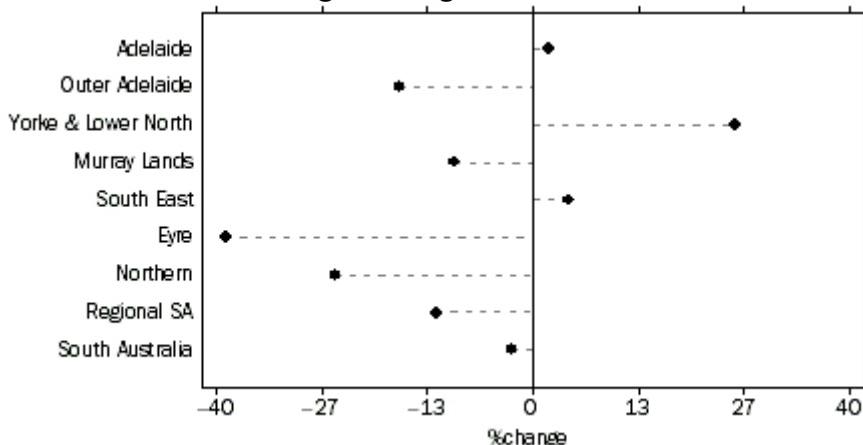
Onkaparinga (C) (1,076) and Salisbury (C) (979) continued to have the greatest number of approvals for new residential dwellings in the Adelaide SD. The values of these approvals were \$115.9m and \$122.1m respectively. The LGAs in Regional SA with the greatest number of approvals of new residential dwellings were Mount Barker (DC) with 362, Alexandrina (DC) with 330 and Victor Harbor (C) with 270.

The value of non-residential buildings in South Australia increased from \$808.0m in 2001–02 to \$1,010.3m in 2002–03. The value of non-residential building approvals showed a decrease in the Murray Lands SD and the Northern SD. The largest absolute increase occurred in the Adelaide SD where the value of non-residential building rose by \$185.2m (29.8%) from \$622.1m in 2001–02 to \$807.3m in 2002–03, while the largest proportional increase occurred in the Outer Adelaide SD where there was a 50.3% increase from \$63.0m to \$94.7m.

Overall, the value of non-residential building approvals in Regional SA rose from \$185.9m to \$203.0m. Within the Adelaide SD the Northern Adelaide SSD (up from \$147.3m to \$287.1m, or 94.9%) and Southern Adelaide SSD (up from \$65.2m to \$123.4m, or 89.3%) recorded the greatest increases in the value of non-residential building approvals, while the Eastern Adelaide SSD recorded a fall (down from \$303.9m to \$285.2m, 6.2%). The Northern Adelaide SSD LGAs of Playford (C) and Salisbury (C) recorded increases in the value of non-residential approvals of \$115.6m and \$47.1m respectively while the Southern Adelaide SSD LGAs of Mitcham (C) and Marion (C) showed increases of \$43.1m and \$4.1m respectively.

The most notable increases outside of the Adelaide SD occurred in the Outer Adelaide SDs of Light (RegC) where the value of non-residential building approvals rose from \$5.5m in 2001–02 to \$26.8m in 2002–03 and Kangaroo Island (DC) with an increase from \$1.0m to \$10.3m.

**NUMBER OF NEW RESIDENTIAL DWELLING UNITS,
Statistical Divisions, Percentage change from 30 June 2002 to 30 June 2003**



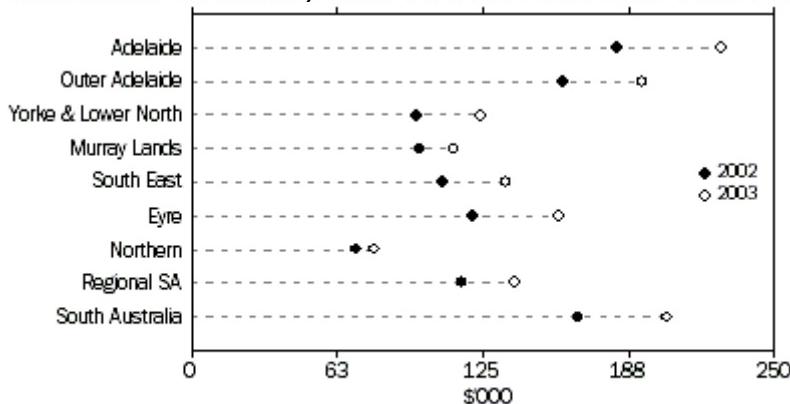
PROPERTY SALES

The pattern of increasing numbers of residential property sales since 1997-98 in South Australia reversed in 2002-03 with 38,623 sales, a decrease of 4.2% on the previous year. In Regional SA sales rose 2.8% from 10,027 to 10,306. In the Adelaide SD the number of sales decreased 6.5% from 30,287 in 2001-02 to 28,317 in 2002-03. All SDs in the state, other than Murray Lands, Eyre and Northern, recorded a decrease in the number of residential property sales.

The average value of residential property sales for 2002-03 in South Australia rose 23.0% (from \$165,900 to \$204,000) from the previous year. The average in Regional SA rose 19.3% to \$138,500 compared with a 24.9% rise to \$227,800 for the Adelaide SD. Since 1997-98 the average value of residential property sales in South Australia has increased by 64.6%, Regional SA has increased by 59.0%, while the Adelaide SD has increased by 68.1%.

In 2002-03 the average residential sale price in the Outer Adelaide SD of \$193,600 was over double that in the Northern SD (\$78,500). High average residential property sale prices for 2002-03 were recorded in Unley (C) (\$453,200), Walkerville (M) (\$446,300) and Burnside (C) (\$377,100) while lower averages were recorded in Peterborough (DC) (\$41,000) and Coober Pedy (DC) (\$47,100).

**AVERAGE VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY SALES
Statistical Divisions, June 2001-02 and June 2002-03**



Source: DAS, Land Services Group

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

For the year ended 30 June 2003 the total outlay on goods, services and land by local government in South Australia increased by \$65.7m (6.4%) to \$1,099.4m. In Regional SA there was an increase of \$22.7m (5.9%) to \$406.3m. Outlay on infrastructure in Regional SA accounted for 24.8% (\$100.6m), a decrease over the previous year of 13.8% (\$16.0m), of the total outlay, while outlay on environmental services accounted for 10.8% (\$43.7m), a decrease of 2.7% (\$1.2m). For the Adelaide SD outlay on infrastructure and environmental services in 2002–03 accounted for 14.4% (16.3% in 2001-02) and 13.3% (14.2% in 2001-02) respectively of the total outlay on goods, services and land.

In Regional SA significant increases in the total outlay on goods, services and land between 2001–02 and 2002–03 were recorded in the South East SD (from \$53.9m to \$61.2m, 13.5%) and Murray Lands SD (from \$63.4m to \$71.4m, 12.6%). The Adelaide SD recorded an increase of 6.6% (from \$650.1m to \$693.1m).

Rates per rateable property vary considerably across the state ranging from \$2,271 in Adelaide (C) and \$1,119 in Tatiara (DC) to \$364 in Orroroo/Carrieton (DC). In 2002–03 the average rates per rateable property was \$805 for South Australia, \$709 for Regional SA and \$851 in the Adelaide SD. Yorke and Lower North SD had the lowest average with \$569.

NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

In the year ended 30 June 2003 the number of new motor vehicle sales in South Australia increased by 11.5% to 56,610 from 50,756 in 2002. New motor vehicle sales in Regional SA rose from 12,196 in 2002 to 12,402 in 2003, an increase of 1.7%. Between 2001–02 and 2002–03 the Adelaide SD showed a 14.0% increase in new motor vehicle sales and for the Outer Adelaide SD the increase was 7.4%, while the number of new motor vehicle sales decreased in the Yorke and Lower North, South East and Northern SDs.

Regional areas with the largest increases of new motor vehicle sales were Light (RegC) (from 234 to 325), Berri and Barmera (DC) (from 432 to 505) and Port Lincoln (C) (from 351 to 403). In the Adelaide SD, Playford (C) and Mitcham (C) showed significant rises in new motor vehicle sales, from 2,443 to 3,381 (an increase of 38.4%) and from 3,069 to 3,832 (24.8%) respectively.

About this Release

ABOUT THIS RELEASE

Brings together a range of ABS and non-ABS data that provide key economic indicators for Local Government Areas in South Australia. As well as enabling easy comparison between regions, the data are also presented as a time series providing useful information on changes over time. Included are indicators on: population, labour force, income support customers, agriculture, building approvals, property sales, local government finance, motor vehicle registrations and income. Graphs, commentary and reference maps complement the statistical data presented.

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication presents a statistical summary of key economic and some social information for regional areas in South Australia. It brings together a wide range of existing ABS and some non-ABS data and has been designed, at a broad level, to assist users of regional statistics to understand the composition and structure of a region, to understand how a region contributes to the state's economy and to help monitor the trends in economic growth or decline. The data are presented for Local Government Areas, Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Divisions. Included are historical as well as the latest available data, at the time of preparation, enabling comparison over time and between these regions.

2 The statistics included in this publication are sourced from a wide variety of collections, both ABS and non-ABS. When analysing the data care needs to be taken as time periods, definitions, methodologies, scope and coverage will differ. Some main data concepts and definitions are included below and in the **Glossary of Terms**. For more detailed information, including technical notes, please refer to the relevant source publications Bibliography.

REFERENCE PERIODS

3 The data presented relate to the period 1997-1998 to 2002-2003. As the data are referenced from a wide variety of sources the reference period relating to many of the indicators differ. For simplicity only a single calendar year number has been used in row and column headings. This calendar year number refers to the latter year for those data items collected over two years. For example, data for the financial year 1999-2000 are shown under the heading '2000'.

REGIONS

4 The regions specified are Local Government Areas, Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Divisions as defined in **Australian Standard Geographical Classification, 2003 - Electronic Publication** (cat. no. 1216.0). LGAs are legally designated areas over which incorporated local governments have responsibility. Areas of the state not covered by these

incorporated bodies are also included in this publication (unincorporated). Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Divisions are defined, in broad terms, as socially and economically homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable links between the inhabitants. In South Australia SSDs consist, for the most part, of aggregations of Local Government Areas, while one or more SSDs make up an SD. The Statistical Division is the largest and most stable spatial unit. A map showing SDs, SSDs and LGAs in South Australia can be found in the **Main Features** of this publication.

5 All data presented have been calculated on Statistical Division, Statistical Subdivision and Local Government Area boundaries current as at 30 June 2003 (i.e. 1998 data are shown for the boundary current at 30 June 2003). Where boundary changes have occurred or data have been collected for different spatial areas such as postcodes, concordances have been used to 'convert' the data to the specified region's boundary at 30 June 2003.

6 In applying the concordances it is assumed that the particular characteristics of any data item are uniformly distributed across the spatial area.

7 While care was taken in producing the concordances, they are not an official ABS product and the ABS will not guarantee the accuracy of concorded data. No liability will be accepted by the ABS for any damages arising from decisions or actions based upon the data.

SELECTED DATA ITEMS

Population estimates

8 This publication contains estimates of the resident population for Statistical Divisions, Statistical Subdivisions and Local Government Areas in South Australia. The estimates are based on Census counts in census years while estimates for other years are calculated using a mathematical model. Figures are shown to the nearest unit without rounding, but accuracy to the last digit is not claimed and should not be assumed. For a more detailed description of the methodology refer to **Regional Population Growth, Australia and New Zealand** (cat. no. 3218.0).

Births and deaths

9 Birth statistics are presented on the basis of the LGA of usual residence of the mother, regardless of where in Australia the birth occurred or was registered. The data refer to births registered during the financial year shown and are compiled from data provided to the State Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

10 Death statistics are presented on the basis of the LGA of usual residence of the deceased, regardless of where in Australia the death occurred or was registered. The data refer to deaths registered during the financial year shown and are compiled from data provided to the State Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Labour force estimates

11 The labour force estimates shown are produced by the Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR) using the Structure Preserving Estimation (SPREE) methodology. SPREE uses Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (Centrelink) statistics of persons in receipt of unemployment benefits and ABS population and labour force estimates by labour force regions to estimate unemployment levels.

12 The estimates at the small area level have not been adjusted to take account of seasonal

and other variations and can therefore exhibit irregular movements. Accordingly while quarter-to-quarter comparisons may not be indicative of actual movements in the labour market, the year-to-year comparisons presented here may therefore be more appropriate.

13 A detailed description of the methodology used is presented in the DEWR quarterly publication Small Area Labour Markets, Australia or can be accessed through the DEWR web site at <http://www.workplace.gov.au>.

14 Note that recent technical changes made to the methodology have resulted in a break in the statistical series. Where possible DEWR has provided revised estimates back to the June quarter 2001 to reflect these changes. While previous editions of this publication contain estimates prior to the June quarter 2001, any comparison of those data with the new estimates should be undertaken with caution.

Income support customers

15 The term 'Income support customers' has been used to define persons receiving specific payments from various Commonwealth Department of Family and Community Services (FaCS) welfare programs. The statistics shown have been compiled from data collected by Centrelink which is the government agency delivering income support payments and services to eligible members of the community on behalf of FaCS.

16 Counts of income support customers include those receiving a payment and those customers temporarily suspended from payment or not paid in the fortnight (zero paid) due to income/assets test provisions or other administrative procedures.

17 Age pension counts exclude payments made to persons overseas and age pensions paid by the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

18 The figures shown in this Profile have been provided to the ABS in aggregated form only. No information about individual income support customers have been released to the ABS.

19 The statistics compiled by Centrelink about their clients are classified according to the postcode district in the postal address held on departmental records. The figures shown in this publication have been converted from postcode areas to SDs, SSDs and LGAs using geographic concordances based on estimated resident population data. Note that the use of this concordance may lead to the State total shown here differing slightly from the State total published by Centrelink.

20 To preserve the confidentiality of individuals, data from some areas have been added to data from other areas. The list below gives details of the areas affected by these amalgamations:

- data for Lower Eyre Peninsula (DC) includes data for Unincorporated Lincoln;
- data for Port Adelaide Enfield (C) - Western Adelaide SSD part includes data for Unincorporated Western;
- data for Renmark Paringa (DC) includes data for Unincorporated Riverland;
- data for Whyalla (C) includes data for Unincorporated Whyalla, and
- data for Unincorporated Far North includes data for Roxby Downs (M).

These amalgamations occur within SSDs and ensure that totals for the SSDs and higher geography are correct.

21 Note that recent changes made to the methodology have resulted in a break in the statistical series. While previous editions of this publication contain estimates prior to June 2002, any comparison of those data with the new estimates should be undertaken with caution.

22 A statistical overview covering all FaCS income support customers is available in the publication **Department of Family and Community Services, Income Support Customers - a statistical overview** or can be accessed through the FaCS web site at <http://www.facs.gov.au>.

23 Detailed information on specific payments and eligibility requirements can be found on the Centrelink web site at <http://www.centrelink.gov.au>.

Building approvals

24 Statistics of building work approvals are compiled from:

- permits issued by local government authorities and other principal certifying authorities;
- contracts let or day labour work authorised by Commonwealth, state, semi-government and local government authorities, or
- major building activity in areas not subject to normal administrative approval e.g. building on remote mine sites.

25 The statistics included in this publication relate to:

- all approved new residential buildings valued at \$10,000 or more, or
- all approved non-residential building jobs valued at \$50,000 or more.

26 Excluded from the statistics are:

- approved alterations and additions to residential buildings; and
- construction activity not defined as building (e.g. construction of roads, bridges, railways, etc.).

Property sales

27 The statistics shown under this heading have been compiled from data provided by the Department of Administrative and Information Services (DAIS), Land Services Group, Office of the Valuer-General.

28 The statistics included only relate to sales for which payment was received equivalent to the full value of the property, and have been shown according to the land use categories prescribed by the **Local Government (Land Use) Regulations, 1989**.

Local government finance

29 The source data from which local government finance data are derived are reported by local government authorities in accordance with accounting standards AAS27 and in a format as prescribed in the **Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1999**. Commencing with the 2002–03 financial year these data are obtained from the South Australian Local Government Grants Commission (LGGC), having previously been collected by the ABS.

30 From 2002–03 all South Australian local government authorities are required to report functionalised expenses on a Full Cost Attribution (FCA) basis, where all indirect expenses and overheads must be allocated to functions. The FCA is not expected to significantly impact on the comparability of data for infrastructure and environmental services across the time-series because the ABS had required that these overheads should be allocated to these functional categories in its collection methodology.

31 Data for ‘Rates per rateable property’ have been calculated using rateable property (or total properties excluding exempt properties) 2001–02 and 2002–03 data which were obtained from the Valuer-General by the LGGC. Previous editions of this publication contain estimates which were calculated from rateable property data supplied by local government authorities. Any comparison of those data with the new estimates should be undertaken with caution.

32 For the purpose of determining the scope of local government finance statistics a local government authority is defined as:

- an authority set up under a local government Act to carry out the functions of local government in a defined area (known as a municipality or district council) the members of which are elected by persons enrolled as electors for the House of Assembly in respect of an address within the area, or who are ratepayers in respect of rateable property within the area. A body corporate is enrolled under the name of a nominated agent, or
- an authority created or acquired by a local government authority (as defined above) or by two or more local government authorities (in South Australia an authority established under Part XIII or Section 199 of the Local Government Act 1934).

33 The LGGC is part of the Office of Local Government, and further information about the **Local Government (Financial Management) Regulations 1999** and the operations of the LGGC may be obtained from its web site at <http://www.localgovt.sa.gov.au>.

Motor vehicle sales

34 New motor vehicle sales statistics are based on the Vehicle Facts (VFACTS) service produced by the Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries (FCAI). VFACTS data are based on retail sales of new vehicles by all FCAI members. The figures shown in this publication have been derived by converting postcode information to information for LGAs, SSDs, and SDs using geographic concordances based on estimated resident population data.

35 The types of motor vehicles included in these statistics are passenger vehicles, trucks, buses, vehicles with diplomatic and consular plates, State/Territory and Commonwealth owned vehicles and vehicles belonging to the defence forces. Excluded are motor cycles, plant and equipment and unpowered vehicles.

36 Detailed monthly figures can be obtained by making inquiries to the Manager, VFACTS,

Federal Chamber of Automotive Industries on (03) 9829 1234. Some information is also available by viewing the industry summary presented on the VFACTS web site <http://www.autoweb.com.au>.

Income

37 The taxable income data has been sourced from the annual Australian Taxation Office publication and CD-ROM Taxation Statistics. (These are also available on the Tax Office web site at <http://www.ato.gov.au>.)

38 The statistics are compiled from individual tax return forms and are presented in aggregate form for the residential postcode address of the taxpayers. No information about individual taxpayers is provided. The figures shown in this publication have been derived by converting the aggregated postcode information to information for Statistical Divisions and subdivisions and LGAs using geographic concordances based on estimated resident population data.

OTHER FORMS OF USAGE

39 Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

ADDITIONAL NOTES FOR USERS

31 This edition of Regional Statistics, South Australia does not include agriculture data. Users requiring agriculture data for small areas should contact the ABS Information Services on 1300 135 070, or email client.services@abs.gov.au.

Glossary

Age Pension

A FaCS payment for people who have reached retirement age. To qualify for the Age Pension a male must be aged 65 years while the age at which a female may qualify depends upon her birth date. The qualifying age for females is being increased gradually to 65 years between 1 July 1995 and 2013. Other eligibility requirements that apply can be referenced in the FaCS publication **Income Support Customers - a statistical overview**.

Commercial/industrial

Sale of land used for commercial or industrial use within the meaning of the property sale Development Control Regulations (which relate to the **Local Government (Land Use) Regulations, 1989**). (Shops and offices are included in commercial use while light industry is included in industrial use.)

Crude birth rate

The crude birth rate is the number of live births registered in the 12 months ending 30 June per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year.

Crude death rate

The crude death rate is the number of deaths registered in the 12 months ending 30 June per 1,000 estimated resident population at 30 June of that year.

Disability Support Pension

A FaCS payment for people who are unable to work full time at full award wages owing to a substantial physical, intellectual or psychiatric impairment, or who are permanently blind. To qualify for the Disability Support Pension a person must be aged 16 years or over and not have reached Age Pension age.

Dwelling unit

A dwelling unit is defined as a self-contained suite of rooms, including cooking and bathing facilities and intended for long-term residential use.

Environmental services

Includes local government outlay on sanitation, garbage services, stormwater drainage, effluent drainage (waste water management), coastal protection, control of agricultural pest plants and animals, landcare and soil erosion projects, and other environmental protection measures.

Estimated resident population

The estimated resident population (ERP) of an area is the estimate of the number of persons who usually reside in that area irrespective of where they were on the date of the estimate. The ERP is the official ABS population figure and is based on adjusting the results of the latest Population Census.

Individual taxable income

Taxable income is the amount remaining after deducting from assessable income all deductions allowed under the **Income Tax Assessment Act**. Taxable income is the amount to which tax rates are applied. Average taxable income in an area is calculated by dividing the total taxable income by the total number of taxable taxpayers.

Infrastructure

Outlay on goods, services and land related to roadworks, bridges, footpaths, domestic water supply undertakings, electricity supply undertakings and aerodromes.

Labour force

For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed.

Labour force participation rate

For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group. For the purposes of this publication the DEWR labour force estimate has been divided by the ABS estimated resident population aged 15 years and over.

Local Government Areas

Local Government Areas are spatial units which represent the geographical areas of incorporated local government councils. In South Australia these include cities, municipalities, municipal councils, district and regional councils, and rural cities. Local Government Areas are made up of one or more Statistical Local Areas.

Newstart Allowance

A FaCS payment, for working-aged persons who are unemployed, aimed at ensuring recipients participate in activities designed to help their employment prospects.

Outlay on goods, services and land

Includes current or operating expenses and capital works and purchases. Excludes depreciation, debt servicing, levies and donations paid.

Primary production property sale

Sale of land used for farming, horticulture, commercial forestry, horse keeping or intensive animal keeping, or a dairy within the meaning of the Development Control Regulations (which relate to the **Local Government (Land Use) Regulations, 1989**).

Rate revenue accrued

Includes general rates and special rates (including penalties), and excludes service rates (i.e. user charges for sewerage, garbage, electricity supply and water supply).

Rates per rateable property

Includes all properties, both residential and non-residential, incurring a general rate.

Residential building

Defined here as being a building consisting of one or more dwelling units.

Residential property sale

Sale of land used for a dwelling within the meaning of the Development Control Regulations (which relate to the **Local Government (Land Use) Regulations, 1989**).

Statistical Divisions

Statistical Divisions consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions and form the largest and most stable spatial unit for the presentation of data.

Statistical Local Areas

The Statistical Local Area is a general purpose spatial unit. It is the base spatial unit used by the ABS to collect and disseminate statistics other than those collected from the Population Census.

Statistical Subdivisions

Statistical Subdivisions consist of one or more Statistical Local Areas and form the

intermediate size spatial unit for the presentation of regional data.

Unemployment rate

For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

Youth Allowance

This FaCS payment was introduced by the Federal Government on 1 July 1998 to provide income support to young people who are studying, looking for work, or who are sick. Youth Allowance replaces AUSTUDY for 16 to 24 year olds, Newstart Allowance and Sickness Allowance for under 21 year olds, and Youth Training Allowance for 16 to 17 year olds. It also replaces the Family Payment for 16 to 18 year old secondary students.

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